

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

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THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent family circulation much more than the other Washington papers. As a news and advertising medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

Frederick the Great.

The program for unveiling the statue of Frederick the Great promises an occasion of exceptional interest. Germany will be represented by her ambassador at this capital and special commissioners sent by the Kaiser, and the United States by the President, several members of the cabinet, other officials of prominence, and distinguished citizens in private life. It will be a heavy illustration of "Hands Across the Sea," clasped in all sincerity, and warranting, we may be sure, fruits of value to both governments. American appreciation of German genius and character is fortified by a near acquaintance with both, and German appreciation of America is to be read in the great army of her people who have sought homes here, and added materially to the progress and stability of our institutions.

There has been some criticism of the Kaiser for selecting this statue as a testimonial of his good will for America, and near the close of the recent campaign General Miles endeavored to give a political twist to the subject in one of his anti-Roosevelt deliveries. As the public is advised now, the Kaiser, desiring to acknowledge in a special way the greetings that had been offered to his brother, Prince Henry, during the latter's visit to America, got his suggestion of the form his acknowledgment should take from the story of the sword which is preserved at Albany, New York, and said to have been sent by Frederick to Washington, with a most complimentary inscription. It was shown to Prince Henry when he was entertained at Albany, and great pride in its preservation was manifested.

Historians question the legend, but what Prince Henry saw naturally impressed him, and the trophy, properly, figured prominently in his recital of his American experiences to the royal household. And when more natural or appropriate than for the Kaiser to reason that as the American people put so great a store by even an apocryphal connection between Frederick and Washington they would value for a war college a counterfeit presentment in bronze of high artistic merit of the German soldier.

The act was gracious, and the statue is welcome. Frederick is no stranger in America. His campaigns have been as carefully studied by our professional fighting men as those of any of the truly great quinquets to which he belonged. Neither Alexander, Caesar, Hannibal, Frederick nor Napoleon drew his sword in behalf of popular government, but the act of war as taught by them is as valuable to the student in a republic as to the student in a limited monarchy, or a despotism.

Banks as Advertisers.

This is the age of steel, electricity and advertising. Advertising is one of the great forces of the time. Business men make themselves governors of states by advertising, politicians "make" themselves by advertising, cities increase their trade by advertising, universities draw to themselves students by advertising, countries attract immigration by advertising, newspapers augment their circulation by advertising and banks are using printers' ink with great profit.

It has not so long ago that advertising was contrary to the "ethics" of the banking business, but the world keeps moving on despite all the prejudices that sometimes are grandiloquently called "ethics." The Pittsburgh banks have recently been measuring the results of an advertising campaign which they began five years ago. During that period the banks that advertised increased 28 per cent in assets and 35 per cent in deposits. The banks that did not advertise show 27 per cent increase in assets and 11 per cent increase in deposits. In the past year the advertisers have gained 22 per cent and the non-advertisers lost 7 per cent in deposits.

Bonaparte.

In any aspect of the case, congratulations are due Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore. He led the Maryland vote by several hundred, and will have the pleasure of casting a vote in the electoral college for Theodore Roosevelt. He is one of the strong men of the state. He has in all matters the courage of his convictions. He believes in civil service reform, and advocates it. He believes in an honest ballot, and advocates that. He believes in a democrat, he broke with his party when it sheered off toward cheap money and socialism, and since then has made his influence count at its full value by actively supporting candidates and policies meeting the approval of his wishes and opinions. Maryland is fortunate in such a citizen.

Wu Tung Fang has been honored by the Chinese government. It was impossible to overlook the man who introduced the two-step in Asia.

Secretary Morton says the American navy has the finest enlisted men of any in the world. Some of the officers are pretty good, too.

Of course, some of the people in St. Petersburg may be more or less jealous because of the attention bestowed on Prince Pushkin.

Having stepped from prison into an extensive law suit, Mrs. Maybrick naturally finds it difficult to avoid notoriety.

Mr. Watterson's Parting Salute.

Henry Watterson has sailed for Europe, to be gone ten months or a year. Interviewed on the eve of departure, he expressed himself in terms of discouragement as to the future of his party, and closed in this way:

"I advise Democrats to drop planning for the present and take a rest, as I am going to do. The time will come when the tariff will be repealed, and the Republican party in two years will come out of its grave."

Unfortunately for Mr. Watterson's argument, there are as serious divisions in the one party as in the other on the tariff question, and a campaign pitched so exclusively on that question as to bring men to the polls in an uncompromising mood would prove as embarrassing to the one as to the other. If there are Republicans who lean a little toward a low tariff, there are Democrats who lean as far toward protection, and not until the votes at such an election had been counted would it be possible to tell which party had lost the greater number to the other.

But we do not seem to be approaching any such day. The campaign through which we have just passed illustrated the compromises that men will make on the tariff question rather than break with party affiliations. Tariff revisionists and standard-bearers stood together in support of Mr.

Roosevelt and the Chicago platform, just as free traders and protection Democrats stood together in support of Judge Parker and the St. Louis platform. Henry G. Davis, a high protectionist, smiled at his party's declaration that "protection is robbery," and this time last year Mr. Watterson himself was advocating the nomination for President of the man who as the democratic leader of the Senate repudiated in tariff legislation his party's free trade deliverance of 1892. Mr. Watterson and Mr. Gorman are as far apart on the tariff question as are Mr. Watterson and Mr. Aldrich.

If the Republicans are wise—and there are signs of such wisdom—they will by an early conservative revision of the tariff make that a dead issue for 1908, and even for longer. The country is in both the humor and the condition for such action. The people, indeed, have voted for it, and as well because they thought it just as because they knew that with business flourishing, the banks easy with money, and the friends of protection on guard, no harm could come to any interests rightfully entitled to the aid of that most beneficent policy.

Spitters, Reform!

There is complaint in Syracuse that its anti-spitting ordinance is not and never has been enforced. The Syracuse Telegram says:

"The effort which one trolley company has determined to make to prevent its passengers from expectorating on the floor is worthy of emulation by other roads. The habit is a disgusting vulgar one and is forbidden by law. So far as known this law has never been enforced in Syracuse, but it ought to be. The most serious aspect of the case is that the practice is a menace to the health of the street car riding public."

"It isn't probable that the law was passed so that it could be neatly printed and read out by the conductors in cars and public buildings, but its framers must have had in mind the remedying of some real evil. Most people in these days believe more or less in germ theory. If it is true there is such a thing as germs people who spit on the floors of street cars and public buildings set them in motion. There is no use in founding a hospital for indigent consumptives so long as such simple preventives are not enforced."

It might be proper to call attention to an obvious fact that Washington sidewalks are not so neat as they were a few weeks ago when the anti-spitting agitation was greater than it is now. Many men have left their good resolutions alone, and have resumed their old habits, and the eye of the police seems dimmer than of yore. The evil is most noticeable at street corners and in front of those stores where men congregate in the evening.

Reformers should take another hitch in their resolve to be decent. Don't spit on the sidewalk. If you must spit, the curb is not so far away and the street is wide.

The Boom.

A boom seems to be sweeping over the country. Crop prices are high and people have the money to buy the goods. In the steel trade it is said that the orders are taxing the capacity of the mills. The far east has lately contracted for 15,000 tons of refined American copper, Australia has recently ordered about the same tonnage and remarkably heavy sales have been made in the German market.

Railway officials throughout the country are saying that traffic is heavier than during the corresponding season last year; that great earnings are in sight, and that with the growth of the country and expansion of general business transportation lines are going to develop faster than they have ever before.

Finance in the far east would, it is thought, give further impetus to American trade. Manchuria would be open to the commerce of the world, and that part of the world needs rails and railroad equipment and all manner of agricultural machinery.

Legal Aid Societies.

Reports of the annual meeting of the Boston Legal Aid Society present some interesting facts in the matter of this peculiar form of charity. One feature of merit is that much senseless or causeless litigation has been prevented. In some courts much time and public money are wasted in cases that never should have been entered on the docket. Of course, there must always be some kind of a trial, or at least a degree, because trial is required to show the merits of the average run of cases, but anything which tends to reduce the evil of worthless cases is commendable.

The Boston society has discouraged many would-be plaintiffs by showing them in advance that their claims were untenable, thus saving money to the applicant as well as to the state.

Of course, reduction of the waste of time in courts is not the main purpose of the society, its primary object being one of charity in the usual meaning of that word, but the good that it does by indirectness is manifest.

The Waggoner case demonstrates that a man's valuation of realty or personal property, like a man's estimate of himself, is not significant unless popularly accepted.

When Judge Parker goes to practicing law in New York Mr. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky will probably welcome him as a fellow ex-attorney.

Tom Watson expects to attain enough political dignity in the next four years to warrant his being referred to as Thomas Watson.

The farmer is realizing that when the corn crop is all right the question of currency will come pretty near taking care of itself.

The Simple Life.

The simple life is making headway. "High society" is beginning to get a glimpse of the wisdom of plain eating, and may in a few thousand years see it plainly.

many of the vegetables were hollow and in their interior glowed small electric lights. The chronicler of this inspiring affair says:

"The consumptive cups were brought to the table in toy hay wagons, and wheeled to the hand of each guest in little red iron wheelbarrows. The punch was served in cups formed of apples, hollowed out and then frozen solid. A rooster strutt about the room and picked up the crumbs. Along the opposite side of the room was a tall fence separating the tables. A small calf and three fierce-looking stuffed rams. Farming utensils were scattered about."

Senator Platt may have his buckwheat cakes, but Governor Odell declines to supply any syrup.

If Central America desires to get rid of the Guatemalan and it might import the boll weevil.

Judge Parker can boast of the most rapid political rise and descent on record.

SHOOTING STARS.

Contrary to Her Experience.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I wish I were a bookmaker."

"Why?"

"People seem so generous and good-natured about giving a bookmaker money."

Sincere Esteem.

"Do you think the public cares anything about the plays of Shakespeare?"

"Certainly," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "The public is very fond of them. That is why people often refuse to go and see some actors about them."

The Annual Crush.

When Christmas day is drawing nigh Amid the shopping crowds you'll sigh. And vow next year that forth you'll go More early by a month or so.

And when next year the time comes 'round The self-same sorrow will be found, And you will make the self-same vow, And break it as you break it now.

One of His Sorrows.

"Wealth has its penalties," said the philosopher.

"Yes," answered Mr. Curox. "It's pretty hard for a man to have to go guessing through a French menu when he would rather have pork and beans."

"Human nature," said Uncle Eben, "is foun' to be mo' or less contented. When a man wins on a horse race he takes all the credit to hisse', an' when he loses he puts de blame on de hoss."

Superiority.

He cannot face the bargain sale. He sees the crowd and then turns pale. He cannot push his way along Into the thickest of the throng And smile, as joyous as the rose, With some one treading on his toes. Such things surpass the might of man. And yet, somehow, a woman can.

He cannot, when some friend has torn His feelings with remarks of scorn, And when the moments as they pass Each bring new troubles to harass, With smiles the false one's features view, And sweetly murmur 'how d'y do!' Such things surpass the might of man. And yet, somehow, a woman can.

The Dangers of Food Preservation.

From the New York Herald. So much has been said and written concerning food preservation by borax and boric acid, and so much commiseration has been bestowed on Dr. W. Wiley's "Poison Borders," who were the subjects of his experiments, that it is with genuine satisfaction that the public receives the desired information at first hand from the professor himself, as given before the New York Academy last evening, and it can thus be enabled to arrive at some final conclusions as to the value of the drugs for the purposes claimed.

In fact, the best of news to hear from the expert, that borax and boric acid are not only unnecessary as food preservatives in this country, but that their constant use is attended with positive harm to the consumers.

Not only do these articles by their antifermentative properties hinder healthy digestion, but they also interfere with the important natural nutritive processes of the body. Thus the continuous use of such substances, as might be contained in the daily supply of preserved viands is sufficient in due time to reduce the bodily weight, to disarrange the functions of the kidneys, to cause the elimination of the drugs, to lessen the hydro-carbons and fat in the body and to interfere with the normal process of nitrogen. In fact, the nutritive equilibrium of the entire system becomes deranged and the doctored food loses most of its sustaining qualities. So insidious is this process that the victim is scarcely aware of its existence until a general derangement of mental work, with diminished digestion, loss of appetite and more or less persistent headache.

The worst of all is that the real cause of such distressing symptoms is hidden from the victim, who may be deluded with the idea that he is taking his food in its pure and unadulterated state, and that he is injecting a slow poison with every meal.

The only way he can be placed properly on his guard against such a disaster and not take any risks is to insist that his doctored foods are properly labeled as such, when he only can be blamed who chooses to take on the state.

The recommendation of Dr. Wiley bearing on this recommendation of the highest importance, and should be duly enforced by most stringent legal enactment.

Taft and New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. New Orleans will have a distinguished visitor within her gates next Saturday and Sunday in the person of William H. Taft. Every one here hopes to see our city make a favorable impression on the distinguished guest, and the business men whose assistance is necessary to carry out the Progressive party's plans should be quick to offer it. Secretary Taft passes through New Orleans on a business visitally concerning us. He says he decided to leave from this port because of its intimate connection with the canal project and the great interest its people must needs have in its success. The settlement of the points in dispute between this country and Panama—the limits of authority, tariff regulations, postal arrangements, control of ports within the canal zone—will greatly advance this mighty undertaking and so redound to the good of this city and section.

Misourians Who Didn't Vote.

From the St. Louis Republic. The thirty thousand democrats will have much to ponder during the immediate years to come. They have committed a grave sin of omission, one of the most disastrous ever recorded. Democracy never suffered a more telling defection. Democrats have never given Republicans so much out of which to make capital.

This is a Joke.

From the Nashville News. Some one suggests Douglas and Folk for the democratic ticket of 1908. Would it not be more fitting for the shoe man to come last?

Pay of Jockeys.

From the Columbus Journal. Mr. Harry Payne Whitney's eighteen-year-old jockey won a year. No wonder college professors occasionally become depressed and say strange things to their classes.

Some of Us Use It.

From the Scranton Tribune. There is still another agitation in Washington in the interest of better drinking water. This seems to be an indication that water is used as a beverage in Washington to a greater extent than the rest of the world had supposed.

Bryan and Watson.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. Sp. Tom Watson's open publication over Parker's defeat contrasts favorably with Bryan's suppressed chuckle.

Woodward & Lothrop  
New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.  
Christmas Cards, Booklets, Calendars and Diaries—Main Floor, G Street.  
Saturday is Children's Day.

SATURDAY is the children's weekly holiday—a day set apart for them to amuse themselves and to divert their youthful minds from the laborious studies of the past week. But it also can be made a day of pleasure and profit at the same time. A visit to this store is the means. And at the present season the store is teeming with things for children. Books to read that will entertain them in a pleasurable and profitable way. Toys—some with the amusement side uppermost and those of a mechanical nature that will not only amuse, but will arouse in their minds wonder and admiration—a desire to know how they are made, how they are put together and what gives them their motion, their speed, their propelling force. And the consequence is their minds become broadened, their intellects brightened and their thinking powers developed.

Therefore Saturday is the day we have set apart for them to come and look and see and study, as well as being a day when thoughtful attention is directed to their personal needs—numerous money-saving values provided for parents who are economical and who wish to see their children neatly, stylishly and comfortably dressed. A cordial invitation is always extended to all.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing.  
We show all the newest designs and smartest styles for boys of all ages, including Russian Blouse, Sailor Blouse, "Peter Thompson," Norfolk Jacket, Single and Double-breasted, Reciprocity and Three-piece styles, of chevots, serges, cassimeres, unfinished worsteds, fancy mixtures, etc.

We have also paid particular attention to suits for large boys—those who are almost men—suits which, without being too mature, are many removes from being too young.

We select the following attractive items for Saturday's selling:  
Young Men's Suits, of fine worsteds, in plain black and fancy mixtures; double-breasted coat, with interlining of haircloth in front, which prevents the coat from breaking; high-cut, single-breasted vest; pants cut in the curved back style, which insures a perfect fit; sizes 15 to 20, or 31 to 36-inch chest measure.

\$10.00 and \$12.50 Each. Value, \$15.00.

Boys' All-wool Two-piece Suits of fancy worsteds and chevots, in neat patterns; Norfolk jacket and double-breasted styles; well made, well fitting, and they will hold their shape; sizes 6 to 17.

\$3.25. Values, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Norfolk Jacket and Double-breasted Suits, with bloomer pants, are very popular just now, and we are showing the new English model, which is extremely stylish and good value; sizes 12 to 16.

\$6.75 to \$10.00 each.

Velvet Suits, in the popular Russian style, for little fellows; full-length bloomers, leather belt, handsomely trimmed and embroidered.

\$7.50. Values up to \$15.00.

Special Values in Overcoats and Reefers.  
A lot of "Tourist" Overcoats, cut extremely long, lined with red flannel and finished with velvet collars; others with collars of same material—particularly good value; sizes 12 to 16.

\$7.50 each. Value, \$10.00.

A lot of fine Navy Blue Reefers, of friezes and chevots, lined with red flannel and finished with brass buttons; handsomely embroidered emblem on sleeves—a well-made coat for boys or girls.

\$5.00 each. Values, \$6.00 and \$6.50.

Boys' Correct Furnishings.  
COMPLETE lines of Hats, Caps, Shirts, Blouses, Ties, Suspenders, pajamas, Night Shirts, Sweaters, etc., in the latest, up-to-date styles, and at the lowest prices consistent with first quality.

Some special items for tomorrow:  
A lot (20 dozen) Boys' Shirts, negligee effects; neck and cuffs separately attached and separate cuffs; neat, stiff, perfect; sizes 12 to 16.

50c each. Value, \$1.00.

A lot (10 dozen) Boys' White Cheviot Shirts, with attached cuffs; neat, stiff—a most dressy soft shirt for fall wear; sizes 12 to 16.

\$1.00 each. Value, \$1.50.

A lot (10 dozen) Boys' All-wool Sweaters, in the popular plain colors and combinations.

Special price, \$1.00 each.

Misses' Wear Department  
(Third Floor, G Street).

UITS, Dresses and Wraps for ordinary and extra occasions, for street and house wear. Exquisite Evening Cloaks, Party and Dancing School Dresses and

A Collection of Winter Wraps  
Such as never heretofore assembled, comprising every correct style, every fashionable cloth and a most complete line of sizes in every style.

We announce for tomorrow something out of the ordinary, being

A Girls' Handsome "34" Garment  
of the finest Fall Covert Cloth, and also of a handsome black broadcloth; made double-breasted; loose belted back; satin lined; naval buttons and emblems; sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20. A very smart and exceptionally fine coat.

\$25.00 Each.

We also call special attention to

A Line of Girls' Sample Coats,  
Consisting of heavy winter-weight garments, this season's best styles, in a broad variety of the newest and most fashionable cloths. There are no two garments alike in the collection, and thus is afforded an opportunity for the selection of a wrap that is exclusive at a saving of at least a third on the regular price. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Special Price, \$15.00 Each.

Also Two Specials in Girls' Reefers:  
Girls' Cheviot "34" Reefers, all-wool flannel lining; very handsome quality of material; regulation emblems all sizes.

\$12.50. Regularly \$21.00.

Also a very handsome collection of Girls' Dress Coats for best wear. Fine broadcloths, kerseys, zibelines, velvets, etc.; lace, braid and velvet trimmed, in white, biscuit, tan, leather, burnt onion, red and other desirable shades.

\$18.50, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 Each.

Girls' Regulation Sailor Suits.  
Girls' "Peter Thompson" Suits, in navy blue, black, red and white, with hand-embroidered emblem on sleeve and white serge shield; skirt has a yoke and is laced with silk lacing; deep hem; sizes 12 to 20.

\$15.00 to \$25.00 Each.

A Special Value in Russian Suits.  
Blue Cheviot Russian Dresses, made with the long belted blouse, belted with a patent leather belt, and with embroidered emblems on cuffs and front; skirted bottom skirts; sizes 14, 15 and 18.

\$15.00 Each. Value, \$25.00.

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits.  
A splendid collection of chevots—rough and smooth effects; some are severely plain, but most of them have trimmings of braid and velvets used with splendid effect. We call special attention to our collection at \$21.00 and \$25.00, being of various styles and cloths and trimmed with assorted braids, broadcloth, etc., forming new vest effects and collar and cuffs, and other touches of newness shown only this season.

Third Floor, G Street.

Woodward & Lothrop.

Infants' Warm Clothing.  
These cold, crisp days mean warmer clothing for the babies.

Below we have enumerated a number of items—bootees, sacques, mittens, leggings, sweaters, caps, coats—that will keep baby warm and comfortable, and which are well made and lowly priced:

Infants' Crocheted Worsteds, 12 1/2c.